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Russia's Own Duty.

The later news from Kishineff indicates that the appeal with which the chairman of the Kishineff Relief Committee of the Osceola Club, Deputy Attorney-General BLUMENTHAL, asked for assistance fell short of a just description of the fact:

"It is sufficient to know that in the twentieth century a nation making pretence to a desire for advanced civilization and enlightenment by its persistent refusal to give religious or political liberty o its natives of a particular faith has engendered and fostered a bitterness against them that has pro duced one of the darkest blots upon the pages of ancient and modern history.

"One of the darkest blots upon the pages of ancient and modern history "! The spread of civilization throughout the world, and in Russia particularly, whose ruler has lately assumed a foremost place in confirming the influences of peace and humanity, makes the Kishineff massacre simply the "darkest blot on the pages of ancient and modern history. A dozen lives taken in this way in the twentieth century outweigh thousands taken in the dark ages.

Russia ought to fine herself for this crime by apologizing to the world and by at once appropriating from her own Treasury a greater sum of money for the relief of the outraged people of Kishineff than all the world outside contributes.

Mr. Roosevelt at His Apogee.

To-day is a notable date in the President's itinerary because it marks his farthest from the post of Executive duty, his nearest to the North Pole, and the turning point in the remarkable journey which has tested his energies, physical and mental, since he set forth from Washington about eight weeks ago. After leaving Seattle Mr. ROOSEVELT'S face will be turned steadily toward the White House and the comparative seclusion which that mansion affords.

It is too early to sum up the results of the most extensive scheme of travel which any President of the United States ever undertook while in office. The trouble is not over, nor are the wayside delights exhausted. According to the original schedule, which has been so conscientiously observed up to date, Mr. ROOSEVELT has yet not less than thirtysix cities to visit, and therefore not less than thirty-six first-class speeches to make, without reckoning the incidental stops and less elaborate communings with the people along the route.

Few men now living are capable of extracting such continuous enjoyment from a terrestrial progress so rapid and ambitious. Probably even Mr. Roose-VELT would have wearied long ago of the everlasting chug-chug of the locomotive ahead and the eternal plinkety-plink of the wheels over the rails beneath his private car had he not been sustained not only by a phenomenal buoyancy of personal temperament but also by a strong sense of duty to the people whose President he is. It may be said truthfully that he has neglected no opportunity since April 1 to inform himself of the

state of public opinion. The scheduled date of the President's arrival in Washington is June 5, two weeks from yesterday. If present arrangements are carried out, after a brief sojourn of three or four days at the Executive Mansion Mr. ROOSEVELT will proceed in his private car to Cleveland, Ohio, where the Hon. MARCUS AURELIUS HANNA expects to entertain him socially. This little supplementary trip has no possible political significance; the State Convention of the Ohio Republicans will have been held and adjourned more than a week before Mr. ROOSEVELT next sees

Mr. HANNA. For the remainder of the President's journey of continental exploration, for the special supplementary trip to visit Mr. HANNA's household, and for all subsequent peregrinations by land or sea which his restless energy may impel him to undertake, we wish him the same uncommon good luck, high spirits and immunity from accident or serious annoyance as have happily attended his prodigious wanderings during the past eight weeks.

Governor Pennypacker as a Libeller. The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his recent written memorandum approving the new Grady-Salus Libellaw, libelled

a newspaper man by calling him " an outcast." The victim having demanded an apology, with the threat of a libel suit, the interesting question arises whether an action for libel can be maintained against the Chief Executive of a State when the libel has been published by him in the exercise of executive or quasi legislative functions.

It is the settled law that no action for

slander or libel will lie against a Judge for anything he may say or write in his judicial capacity. Legislative proprivileged, and no State or Federal legislator. This immunity is guaran- popular imagination. teed in this State by our Constitution

State Constitution or by statute, or de-

pendent solely on decisions and Judge-

If an action for libel be now brought against Governor PENNYPACKER he will probably put in an answer, claiming that the libel was published by him in the discharge of his duties as the supreme executive of the State, and in this way it is quite probable he may escape punishment and liability for punitive damages, which would doubtless be awarded by an intelligent jury to punish him for his vindictive attack on the man whom he called " an outcast."

On the other hand, it may be said that in this particular instance in equity there should be no immunity extended to the Governor, because the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not require him to give any reason for approving a bill and makes it necessary for him to state his views only when he fails to

approve it. That Constitution says:

" Every bill which shall have passed both houses hall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which t shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

So when Governor PENNYPACKER signed this infamous law he was not obliged to give any reason for his action, and there was clearly no excuse for his indulging in the malevolent message in which he denounced Bishops and newspapers in general, and some newspaper men in particular. It was a case of malicious action on the part of the Executive for which no excuse can be

The Governor Misstates the Contents of the Goodsell-Bedell Bill.

After viewing the Goodsell-Bedell bill signed it on Thursday and filed with it a has been described accurately as a bill to discourage provision for poor persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Governor ODELL says of the bill: " It hospitals without the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county or the Town Board of the town in which as approved, however, requires the consent of both county and town. By substituting " or " in his memorandum for the "and" in the bill the Governor reduces the iniquity of his bill more than half. This substitution of "or" for and " may have been a slip of the pen. but here is a paragraph from his memorandum that seems like a deliberate misstatement:

"Under existing laws municipalities of the first class are not permitted to establish such hospitals outside of their own limits in cities or incorporated villages or in towns without the consent of the local Board of Health and the approval of the State Commissioner of Health.

This bill substitutes for the State Commissioner of Health the local Board of Supervisors of the county, and for the local Board of Health the Town Board, thus making secure to the localities the same home-rule principles which are guaranteed to cities

There is no such provision in the bill. It does not substitute one set of consents for another, nor does it repeal earlier provisions of the health law. In commenting on this memorandum the current number of Charities says regarding this paragraph:

" In the particular case cited by the Governor the law adds requirements to others already existing: but in other cases, as, for example, a hospital of a fraternal order for its own members, or a privately endowed hospital, such as Mr. Phipps has given to Philadelphia, it interposes obstacles where none existed and where none is needed."

Either Governor ODELL is grossly ig- | was agreed to. norant of the provisions of his own bill or he has deliberately misrepresented

Mr. Devery.

If Tammany and Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY disregard BIG BILL DEVERY'S warning and nominate a candidate for Mayor who does not fit the ex-policeman's measure of " a man of the people ' the poor and the wise will call them benefactors. Philosophers, philanthropists, philologists, will reap a harvest of edification and instruction from the oracle of The Pump. The hungry and those that thirst will be satisfied. Prosperity will embrace the historic Ninth, and happiness will be the lot of the followers of Mr. DEVERY. In other words, the obstinate Tammany in precipitating a Devery campaign will give to the town something the like of which for life and color

t has never rejoiced in. Mr. MURPHY is not without argument for a bold defiance of the enemy on his trail. The historic candidacy of Battleaxe PAT GLEASON for Mayor in 1897 only needs a little rubbing up to impress all minds with the similarity of it to the threatened Pump movement.

GLEASON had been Mayor of Long Island City and politically intrenched resembled the DEVERY whom New York has known for the last twelvemonth. He was the favorite of the hard-shell Democrats, because he was their friend politically, socially and financially. The children of the community fairly loved him. The women found him always with open purse and helping hand. In his own home he was regarded as invincible. To a great extent his following was a personal one, under obligations to him for tangible benefits received.

When the regular nominations for Mayor were made in 1897 GLEASON was so incensed at the Tammany nominee that he would not support him. Instead, he announced that he was a candidate for Mayor, circulated a nominator one exercising judicial functions ing petition and got on the ballot. He made a vigorous campaign, speaking, distributing literature, appealing to all ceedings, in the same way, are also voters. In many ways he was as picturesque as DEVERY; blunt of speech, legislator can be called to account out- uneducated but shrewd; a dashing, side of the legislative chamber for any- energetic, humorous man, whose meththing he says or writes within it as a ods and history appealed strongly to the

In the election of that year 526,556 which provides that "for any speech votes were cast. VAN WYCK defeated or debate in either house of the Legislat- Low by a plurality of 82,457, and the total ure the members shall not be ques- vote polled by GLEASON was 1,023. Of tioned in any other place." And this is the Gleason vote, 567, or a little over 50 the settled law, whether guaranteed by per cent., came from his home. The total vote solled in Queens borough was

23,927. GLEASON had received approximately 2.3 per cent. of the total vote in the community where he had been supreme, and his total vote in the entire

city was not a feather. GLEASON had a longer time in which o build up his machine than DEVERY has had, and greater opportunities. He was a far-seeing man in ward and city political manipulation. If, with his stronger machine, he could not make himself a factor of importance in the municipal contest, what figure will DEVERY cut if he decides to take the field this fall?

" Well," says DEVERY, as we opine. there were no docks in those days. If my enemies in Tammany spurn me, and my friends in the reform administration stand by me, fifty Gleason votes won't equal mine. Keep watchin'."

Without prejudice to Mr. DEVERY, we hope that Mr. MURPHY won't weaken. Even in this marvellous metropolis, life is not so gay and gaudy that we can afford to miss the chance of a Pump campaign for Mayor.

The Ways of Wall Street. The idea is cultivated here and there hat customers of the Wall Street Stock Exchange are regarded there as "lambs' to be sheared or even slaughtered, and that in any controversy with their brokers they are practically helpless. To those who in any degree entertain false notions of this character we commend knowledge of a little transaction down town lately terminated.

On the eve of May 9, 1901, the day of the famous Northern Pacific corner, a gentleman in Chicago named WHITE was short " in the office of MILMINE, BOD-MAN & Co., a very large and well-known Chicago commission house, of 200 shares of Northern Pacific stock. That is to say, from all standpoints," Governor ODELL Mr. WHITE had sold 200 of the Northern Pacific common shares and had borrowed characteristic memorandum. This bill the stock for delivery with the idea of repurchasing it at a lower level. If he could not complete the operation in this way he would lose money, and his loss would be proportioned to the advance in seeks to prevent the erection of such price of Northern Pacific common above the price at which he had originally sold it. Before the opening of business on the evelonic day referred to Mr. WHITE dithe hospital is to be erected." The act | rected MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. to buy in or "cover" his 200 shares of short Northern Pacific for cash, or, if not for eash, to buy it in at the market. Purchases for cash on the Stock Exchange mean that the instantaneous delivery of the thing purchased is required instead of a delivery on the succeeding day, according to the usual custom. Shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange Northern Pacific sold at 226, and then in the course of an hour advanced to 1,000. It was admitted that the New York agent of MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. could have purchased the 200 shares of Northern Pacific at 226, but he was loath to do so when considering the enormous loss entailed thereby upon his firm's customer. Finally, however, as the price kept jumping, the New York house that was acting for MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. filled the order by the purchase of 100 shares at 1,000 and 100 shares at 600.

Mr. WHITE in Chicago declined to accept the sale. He maintained that MIL-MINE. BODMAN & Co. or their agent should have purchased the stock at 226. The commission merchants, on the other hand, maintained that in delaying the execution of the order they were only striving to further their customer's best interests. The customer on his part submit the whole matter to the arbitration of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, and this

The Board of Governors has been spending many days in hearing testimony, and the decision as finally rendered the other day was that MILMINE. BODMAN & Co. should only require their customer, Mr. WHITE, to pay for the Northern Pacific stock at the rate of \$226 a share. MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. and their New York agent were thus called

upon to sustain a loss of nearly \$130,000. The things to be emphasized in this very important and interesting case are all the parties to the transaction; secondly, the confidence displayed by the customer, whose pecuniary interests were so largely at stake, in the standards of conduct established on the New York Stock Exchange, as displayed by his willarbitration to the Governors of the Exchange, although those gentlemen were friends and associates of the commission house with whom the customer differed; thirdly, the strict impartiality of the Governors of the Exchange in deciding the case; and, fourthly, the prompt acceptance of this disposition of the matter by

all parties concerned. Mr. WHITE, Messrs. MILMINE, BODMAN & Co., their New York agent, and last but not least, the Governors and members therein for years. In many ways he of the New York Stock Exchange, are properly subjects for congratulation.

The Curve of Beauty in Kansas.

How often have we shouted joyfully, O Kansas, thou bringest all things! The deviltry of the tornado and the evelone is in the Kansas genius. Kansas is a State of quips as well as of cranks. The unexpected, the innocently mischievous, the original, flows spontane-

ously from Kansas lips and pens. There was a marriage in Hutchinson he other day. The editor of the Hutchinson Herald heard the loud bassoon. Straightway he " blew off " affectionately the dual changed to singular:

" The groom was a widower and stands over six eet tall; his bride is short, not over four and onehalf feet, and to her intimates she has always been known as 'Little Dolly Bow Legs.'

So breathes the Kansas spirit of good fellowship, of neighborliness, of sympathy, fraternity and homely humor. Reminiscence shades into contrast. In three lines and a half the artist paints the scene unforgettably. A model of style if not of congratulation.

The noble horse has a foolish way of diswhile. The intelligent beast seems to take great delight in demonstrating that he is a good deal of a fool. When a racehorse escaped from its keeper the other day and ran poetry, and remarkably good pictures.

up and down a railway line, first in front of a JEW IMMIGRANTS INCREASING. ocal train and afterward before an express, t gave a pretty lifelike imitation of a chicken on a country path scouring along in front of a well-disposed pedestrian and clucking as if the end of all things were at hand. If here is really any such thing as horse sense, t ought to lead the animal to get out of the way of a railroad train. The dog sometimes chases a train and barks at it in the vain hope of frightening it away, but he knows enough to get off the track. Probably the defenders of the horse will say that, being a racer, he could not with honor get off the track, because that would be throwing the race.

The banquet in honor of Senator ELSBERG on Thursday was remarkable for establishing an intimate though indirect connection between that statesman and the eminent house of MATTHEWS of Newburgh. And what a beautiful companion piece to Senator ELEBERG's defeat of the renomination of Railroad Commissioner BAKER was Governor Opell's telegram of congratulation!

CITY LIGHTS COST TOO MUCH, Says Monroe, Still Hankering After a Gas

Plant-Advised Not to Pay. Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, whose bill providing for the erection of a municipal lighting plant was killed by the Legislature, renewed his fight against the lighting companies yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. It was plain this time that the members of the board were not in sympathy with him. Even the Mayor, who was understood to favor the municipa lighting idea, suggested to the Commissioner that the city's interests might be better conserved by conciliating the lighting companies rather than by antagonizing

Col. Monroe repeated the argument and figures he used in support of his bill He asserted that the city is overcharged for street lighting, and went on to say that the city should not leave the control of mantle gas lights to any monopoly, and urged that new bids should be advertised The gas and electric lighting compa-he said, are controlled by the Con-

"Then how do you expect to gain any-thing by readvertising?" a-ked Comptroller Commissioner Monroe replied that by

rejecting the old bids and calling for new ones some advantages might follow, but this did not appeal to the Comptroller. "You ought to go ahead," he said to Col. Monroe, "and put in all the lights you The companies are compelled to be streets. If they charge more than you think they ought, refuse to pay then you think they ought, refuse to pay them and let them go to the courts for their remedy. The companies have got to light the streets. If you are not satisfied with what they charge the city let them sue and then they will have to prove that their charges are reasonable."
"But suppose they don't sue?" Col. Mon-

roe asked.
"Then they won't get any money," Comptrollor Grout and Borough President Cantor replied simultaneously, and the Board

Accompanying Commissioner Monroe's report was one from Cary T. Hutchinson, an expert engineer. Mr. Hutchinson com-puted that to provide for 5,000 arc lights. the number now in use, and to light public buildings, the cost of a municipal plant would be \$3,000,000. For a 10,000 arc light plant the cost would be \$4,208,000.

After the Mayor had suggested that a conciliatory policy toward the companies

might be productive of good results, the whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller and President Fornes of the Aldermen.

Russian Jews and Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the early reports of the killing at Kishineff came to light the Russian Minister. Count Cassini, denied the same. Now, when the facts cannot be hid, he makes the assertion that it was caused by the Jews loaning money. Having been secretary of a small local committee to help refugees from Russia and other Eastern countries for the past ten years, I of wealth. A great many are assisted from finally declared that he was willing to Buffalo to Erie on the way West, and many hundreds passed through this city, but never one of means. Many are settled here, but all are hard-working men, who, thank God, soon appreciate the Government of the United In Russia a Government official blames them as being socialists. Now, a class which is one cannot be the other. ERIE, Pa., May 20.

Odic Light

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: MANY YEARS ago the Baron von Reichenbach declared that a light emanated from living organized bodies; he named it "odic light." On the occasion of the announcement, a part, at least, of the scientific world indulged in the merry haw-haw with which it has been wont to receive such announcements. n view of what Prof. Goodspeed says about the human "ray," the presumption is that the said scientific section, ignoring the previous discovery very important and interesting case are will, as usual, proceed to clamor praises of itself these: First, the absolute good faith of because of the recent one. MAY 20.

From a Mourner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN, Sir: I am sorry to see you treat with levily what should have been an oblivary. "Whiskers" is dead. I was told quite recently that a man passing along one of our stre in a barber's window this card, "Whiskers ingness to submit the entire matter for he went in and left a bunch of violets which he had in his hand. Please be more careful. MOURNER.

An Essay in Definition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My boy, aged 12 years, who reads the papers, asked me a few days ago, "Pa, what is astrenuous man!" I replied.
"A strenuous man, my son, is a man who does half a day's work and then spends the rest of the day

Do you think I was right in my reply ! NEW YORK, May 21.

An Open Letter to the Ambassador of Russia. SIR: In an interview which you gave to the press, you say that the Jews in Russia do not care to engage in agriculture. If you were acquainted with existing conditions in Russia, you would know that the Jews are not allowed to acquire land, to engage in agriculture, or to employ themselves i imilar pursuits. The Jews do not willingly desire to be money lenders. The recent outrages of your sexes and all ages. It can hardly be said that the mall children they murdered lent them money. DANTON D. PHILIDOR

Forces That Lead to Fame and Fortune

The Hon. Eugene Philbin of New York in the At'anta Constitution. There are several forces which help to continue Among them are the family, the church, the government, sterature, commerce and personality. The family represents love; the church represents religion; the government represents authority; business represents force; literature represents truth and personality represents inspiration. Love, religion, authority, truth, force, on are mightlest forces constituting civil izacion and promoting its progress

Horatius was endeavoring to hold the bridge.
"If I only had an end-seat hog," he murmured, it wouldn't be a bit of trouble! eing this was impossible, he was compelled to

Harper's Magazine for June, both in picture and in text, is an exceptionally attractive number. Israel Zangwill as writer and Louis Loeb as artist ollaborate pleasingly in an article on Italy called "An Italian Fantasy"; Edmund Gosse writes of the Literary Patron of the Eighteenth Century," Dr. Macallater of Cambridge University describes the appointing his warmest admirers once in a unburying of the ancient Eiblical city of Gezer, while. The intelligent beast seems to take and Dr. H. C. McCook writes on "The Hoyal Mother of Auts." The late Julian Ralph is represented by

Arrivals of the Last 10 Months Exceed

Arrivals of the Previous 12 Months. WASHINGTON, May 22.-Although no official information has reached the Immigration Bureau in regard to a possible rush of Jewish immigrants to this country as a result of the outrages in Russia, it is believed that a large number will arrive on our shores within the next few weeks.

There has been a large increase of immigration of Jews from the Russian Empire during the last few months. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of Jews entering the United States from Russia and Finland was 37,846. In the first ten months of the current fiscal year the number was 39,314. There has also been a great increase in Jewish immigration from Roumania and Austria-Hungary. Roumanian Jews to the number of 6,589 entered this country in the fiscal year 1902, while the number for the last ten months was 6,933. number for the last ten months was 6,933. In the last fiscal year the number of Jews coming from Austria-Hungary was 12,848, and the number from the same country in the ten months ending April 30 last was 14,343. The whole number of Jews entering the United States last year was 57,888; the number during the last ten months was number during the last ten months was

The records of the Immigration Bureau show that in the last four years 64 per cent. of all the Jews coming to the United States from foreign countries were from Russia. Of the remainder, 25 per cent. came from Austria-Hungary and 10 per cent. from Roumania. There was a great increase in the arrivals of Roumanian Jews immediately after the outrages in Roumania last

year.
It is shown by the Immigration Bureau that during the last four years 70 per cent. of all Hebrews entering the United States had the State of New York, and 19 per cent. had Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massa-chusetts as their final destinations. Those States contain the largest cities in the

One of the officers of the Immigration Bureau said to-day that exactly 50 per cent. of our immigrant Jews are women and children, or are classed as persons without occupation. Of the other alien races enteroccupation. Of the other alien races entering the United States only 26 per centare women and children, or are classed as persons having no occupation. These figures are taken to show the solidarity of

the Jewish family life.

The records of the bureau show that the largest number of Jewish immigrants are tailors. Shoemakers rank next numerically, and watch and clock makers next. There are fourteen times as many tailors among Jewish immigrants as among the immi-grants of other races, twelve times as many shoemakers and twelve times as many watch and clock makers.

ORGAN TO BOOM BEVERIDGE.

Boom Him for What?-He Says He Wou't Be a Candidate for Vice-President. WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Washington public men are much interested in the news telegraphed from Indianapolis to-day that wealthy and influential friends of Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge will have the control of a daily newspaper devoted to the booming of his political fortunes. Beveridge and his colleague, Senator Fairbanks, are not good friends personally, and Fairbanks has been credited with a and Fairbanks has been declared purpose to use the Republican organization in Indiana to prevent the reelection of Beveridge to the Senate. It is learned here on a purpose tioned authority, however, that if eridge to the Senate. It is learned here on unquestioned authority, however, that if Fairbanks or anybody else has made such an attempt it has failed, and that arrangements have been perfected for giving Mr. Beveridge, whose term expires on March

5, 1905, another six years. This matter being settled, the interesting question is whether Senstor Beveridge will be brought into the field next summer as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt. If he is it will be without his consent and against his protests. He says that he has not been, is not now and will not become a candidate for Vice-President. He expects to return to the Senate and to stay there indefinitely. Nevertheless, there are many important Republicans in Washington who think that the junior Senator from Indiana would make an ideal running mate for Roosevelt. He is young, vigorous, enthusiastic, sound on every Republican principle, with a wide reputation as an orator and writer.

NEGRO CARRIER OUT

Resignation of the One Who Report ed That He Had Been Held Up Is Accepted. WASHINGTON, May 22. - Postmaster-General Payne to-day ordered that the resignation of John C. Allgood, the negro mail carrier on route 1 out of Gallatin, Tenn., who recently reported to the Post Office Department that he had been held up by a mob of masked and armed men and his

life threatened if he did not discontinue

his trips, be accepted, that the route be continued in operation and that another carrier be certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Payne based this action on the reports of Inspectors Conger and Bain of the Tennessee district, who discovered that the "mob of masked and armed men composed of two individuals, that their action did not represent the sentiment of the community and that assurances had been received from the patrons of route 1, that any carrier of good character, irrespective of race, would be safe from polystation. As evidence that Allgood's molestation. As evidence that Allgood's life was in no danger, the inspectors report that a neighboring route is now, and has been since the installation of the free delivery

service, served by a negro SICKNESS AT NAVY YARDS. Another Case of Meningitis From the

Receiving Ship Minneapolis. WASHINGTON, May 22.- The appearance of another case of meningitis among the enlisted men of the navy at the League Island Navy Yard, who were quartered on the receiving ship Minneapolis, has alarmed the navel authorities, and to-day acting Secretary of the Navy Darling had a conference on the subject with the Department bureau chiefs. It was decided that the Minneapolis should be placed out of com-mission, orders to that effect being issued immediately, and her quarters thoroughly overhauled and rearranged. The men wil continue to be quartered in tents at the League Island yard until some other quarters can be provided for them.

On the recommendation of Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation,

for the erection of temporary receiving barracks at the Brooklyn and the Norfolk navy yards. There will be three buildings navy yards. There will be three buildings at each yard capable of accommodating 1,800 men, and the total estimated cost will be obtained be \$20,000. This money will be obtained from the Department emergency fund. REFORM SCHOOL ATTACKED.

Grout's investigator Says That a Brooklyn

acting Secretary Darling issued orders for the erection of temporary receiving

Institution is Badly Managed. When the Board of Estimate took up vesterday an application from the trustees of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School for an appropriation of more than \$200,000 for new buildings, Dr. D. C. Potter, the Comp-troller's examiner of charitable institutions, presented a report in which he recom-mended the discontinuance of the school. It was asserted that the teachers of the institution were not fitted for their work, that there was an overcrowding of dormi-tories and that the health laws were violated. Supt. Farrell of the school denied these charges. He said that the institution was

well cared for in every respect and was ahead of other similar institutions in efficiency and sanitary conditions.

The Mayor said that in his opinson the conduct of the officers of the institution or its efficiency was not on trial and that on the part of the city. On motion of the Mayor it was decided to refer the whole question to a committee composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and President the only question seemed to be one of policy Mayor, the Comptroller and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE. Further Tests Prove It to Be the Most

Effective Small Arm Known. WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, made public to-day the complete report of the officers who recently tested the new experimental magazine rifle designed by the Ordnance Bureau. In the opinion of ordnance experts this rifle exceeds in effectiveness and suitability any other small arm known. Its mechanism is pronounced almost perfect, and the only question now to be determined is whether it can be used by both cavalry and infantry. The cavalry has always carried a shortened rifle known as a carbine; the new arm is two inches longer than the carbine, but six inches shorter than the

the caroine, but six inches should be infantry arm.

Briefly, the experimental rifle tested by the board uses a rimless cartridge. The weight of the bullet is 220 grains, and that of the powder charge 44.5 grains. The company of the powder is 42.000 nounds per square. powder pressure is 42,600 pounds per square inch, and the muzzle velocity 2,300 feet per

The gun may be used as a single-loader with the magazine empty or charged at one time with five cartridges by the use of one time with five cartridges by the use of a clip. It may be taken apart and put together without the use of special tools, and less skill to do so is required than with the present arm. The gun used in the test had a barrel 30 inches long, but this was later shortened to 24 inches, which reduced the waight of the weapon to 8.7. duced the weight of the weapon to 8.7 pounds, as compared with 10.77 pounds, the weight of the gun now in use. Some of this reduction in weight is due to the adoption of a ramrod bayonet in place of the sword bayonet.

Tests with the new gun included firing for rapidity with accuracy, rapidity at will, penetration and endurance. Each of these tests resulted satisfactorily. The these tests resulted satisfactorily. I conclusion reached was that when rap aim fire is used the new rifle is superior rapidity and accuracy to that now furnished the army. The report says:

Notwithstanding the familiarity of the marksmen with the latter arm, the experimental rifle exceeded it 9.3 per cent. in rapidity, and 18.6 per cent. in hits on the first trial of both guns. A comparison of the results of the third and fourth trials showed that in rapidity the new experimental rifle exceeded the service arm by 19.5 per cent., and in hits 34.9 per cent.

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH. Washington Planning to Have a Sort of National Jublice.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- For the first time n many years Washington will celebrate the Fourth of July with a public demonstration, and according to the plans that are now being carried out by the committee the celebration will be arranged on the broadest possible scope and made as far

as practicable a national jubilee. Gen. Corbin will have charge of the military exhibition, Admiral Dewey will read the Declaration of Independence, and the Declaration of Independence, and there will be other features at a public meeting which has been scheduled for the morning of the Fourth, probably on the White House grounds, and will comprise a programme of patriotic speeches and songs. The committee will ask the Governors of Virginia and Massachusetts, whose States had so much to do with the forming of the Declaration of Independence to participate in the exercises. ence, to participate in the exercises.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements yesterday the general features of the proposed celebration were outlined

of the proposed celebration were outlined and are as follows:

In the morning a military procession from the Capitol to the White House and a public meeting to be held either on the White House grounds or in a local theatre, and in the evening a display of aërial fireworks on the Monument grounds. Beyond this the committee will ask for a general display of flags from buildings in the business and residence sections of the city, and also that the small children of Washington carry flags with them during the ington carry flags with them during the

FOR THE WOMEN INSPECTORS. Delegation From This City Call on Secretary Shaw in Their Behalf.

WASHINGTON, May 22.- A delegation from New York called on Secretary Shaw this afternoon to talk with him about the continuance of the women inspectors of immigration in service at the port of New York. Several women inspectors were temporarily employed this spring for the purpose of preventing the admission of alien women who came to this country for immoral purposes. The experiment was immoral purposes. The experiment was not a success and the service was ordered discontinued a few days ago.

The delegation which came to enter a protest against the discontinuance of the staff of women inspectors was composed of Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, superintendent of the department of legislation of the Women's department of legislation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union: Miss Sadie American of the Women's Municipal League and the National Council of Jewish Women and Miss Florence Kelly. Secretary Shaw will not revoke his order discontinuing the women inspectors.

A CRUISER SQUADRON. It Is to Act in Confunction With the

Battleship Squadron in the Far East. WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The cruisers Albany, Cincinnati and Raleigh sailed yesterday from Villefranche for Port Said, on their way to the Asiatic station. With the New Orleans, sister of the Albany, they will form a cruiser squadron to act in conjunction with the battleship squadron of Rear Admiral Evans in the Far East. The orders for the formation of this squadron were issued several months ago, and it is declared at the Navy Department that they have no connection with events in Man-

churia or elsewhere in the Orient.

The cruiser San Francisco left Santiago,
Cuba, vesterday for Bermuda, en route
to the Mediterranean to augment the European squadron, which, by the detachment of the Albany, the Cincinnati and the Raof the Albany, the Chrismati and the Ra-leigh, has been reduced to two ships, the cruiser Chicago and the gunboat Machias. The Chicago is to be called home for re-pairs. She will be replaced by the armored cruiser Brooklyn, to which Rear Admiral Cotton will transfer his flag.

DIVIDE ARMY CONTRACTS.

Pacific Mail and Boston Steamship Co. Will Transport Soldiers and Supplies. WASHINGTON, May 22 - Acting Quartermaster-General Patten to-day awarded contracts to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco and the Boston

Company of San Francisco and the Boston Steamship Company of Seattle for the transportation of soldiers and army supplies to the Philippines.

San Francisco commercial firms protested some months ago against the shipment of army freight from Seattle, contending that it should be shipped from San Francisco by army transports and commercial steamships. Bids for the transportation of supplies were opened several days ago, and it was decided to give to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company all business out and it was declared to give to the Cache Mail Steamship Company all business out of San Francisco which the Regular army ransports cannot handle. All other freight will go by the vessels of the Boston Steam ship Company from Seattle.

FAVORS CHANGE OF NAME. Episcopal Council at Hornellsville Says It

Is Desirable, but Inexpedient. ROCHESTER, May 22.—At the diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Hornellsville the question of a change

He said that he is unalterably opposed to a change. The resolution does not imply more than that a change is desirable, but this is much farther than most dioceses have gone, the majority in the United States ! being opposed to a change

FRANCHISE TAX FIGHT. Now the Corporations Interested Will Go

ALBANY, May 22. - The motion of three big New York city corporations, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. made to the Court of Appeals for a reargument of the special franchise tax cases,

was denied to-day by the court. As the result of the decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday denying the motion for a reargument for the special franchise tax cases, the corporations interested will ask Chief Justice Alton B Parker of the Court of Appeals to sign a writ of error taking the cases before the United States Supreme Court. The writ will be asked for on the ground that the law is unconstitutional in that if impairs obligations of contracts under which

the franchises were granted.

John L. Wells of Sheehan & Collin, who represent thirty of the corporations in-terested, said yesterday that the Court of Appeals decision was a foregone conclusion for which the appellants were pre-

pared.
"If Judge Parker signs the writ of error," said Mr. Wells, "the cases will go on the United States Supreme Court calendar and will not come up for a year unless the Attorney-General advances them on the calendar at our request, as he has a right to

"In the meantime many of the corporations will pay the tax under the stipulation in the law that the money shall be returned if the law is declared unconstitutional in the highest courts. In that event the amount will be returned with 6 per cent. interest, whereas if the tax money is withheld by the corporations the State may collect with 7 per cent. interest if the law is declared valid.

"The time for paying the franchise tax is up in July, and most of the corporations will pay their taxes before July 1."

PROPOSED PIER EXTENSION. Gov. Odell and Commissioner Hawkes Ask Secretary Root for a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-Gov. Odell and Commissioner of Docks Hawkes have written a letter to Secretary Root asking for a personal interview to discuss the application of the Harbor Board for the extension of the pierheads on the North River 200 feet. No date has been set for a hearing, as Gov. Odell merely requested that he and Commissioner Hawkes beheard before any decision is reached by the War Department. The letter has been referred by Secretary Root to Assistant. referred by Secretary Root to Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, who will inform Gov. Odell that an opportunity will be given him to make any statement he may

desire.

Information is wanted by the War Department in regard to the interests to be affected by the proposed extension, and Commissioner Hawkes has been called upon for a statement showing who own the property which immediately adjoins the docks and which runs parallel with the piers, and why this property cannot be secured for the purpose of lengthening the piers landward.

Secretary Root is anxious to comply with the request made for the extension,

with the request made for the extension, but does not believe that the objections of the army engineers should be overruled unless it can be shown that, with the extension, the navigable waters of the har-bor will be ample to meet the demands of commerce for many years to come. Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, is of the opinion that the extension will reduce too much the area of the harbor.

RECEPTION TO REAR ADMIRAL. Social Doings in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn Last Night.

A reception and ball were given Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, the new commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, by the officers of the yard, assisted by their wives, last night. The reception was held in building 23, which was handsomely decorated with bunting and lighted with

electricity.

Mrs. Rodgers received the guests of the evening, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Bodin, Mrs. Baggs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Rohrer and Mrs. Charles Adams Mrs. Rohrer and Mrs. Charles Adams
The reception was under the charge of
Capt. Smith of the Civil Engineer's Department, assisted by Capts. Perry, Show, Miller and Naval Constructor Capps. Mayor Low, Gen. Chaffee and Gov. Odell, who were invited and expected to be pres-ent, sent regrets, as did Senator Thomas

BRIDGE OVER WEST STREET.

The Eric Wants to Connect Its Ferry With an Arcade in its New Building. The Bowling Green Local Board of Improvements, at a meeting in the City Hail yesterday, passed favorably upon the project of the Erie Railroad Company to build a bridge from its ferry terminal on the North River, across West street to a point between Chambers and Warren streets. On this block the company intends to erect a sixteen-story building for its execu-

The bridge will enter an arcade on the second floor of this building. Prize Deciamation at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22 .- The seventeenth annual contest for the Class of '86 Memorial Prize in declamation at Cornell University, held in the Cornell Armory to-night, was won by Elias Heathman Kelley of Dayton Onio. The other contestants were Harold J. Richardson of Lowville, N. Y., William A. Murphy, of Joliet, Ill.; Kathelina Larkin of Ithaca, Robert P. Butler of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Edwin B. Nell of Rochester, Frederick S. Auerbach of Boston, John R. Redmond of Greene, N. Y.; Edgar A. Rogers of Salt Lake, Utah, William P. Allen of Brooklyn and Otto A. Molatch of Brooklyn. The won by Elias Heathman Kelley of Dayton nd Otto A. Molatch of Brooklyn. value of the prize is \$86.

5,000 Greenpoint Children Parade

Fourteen schools in Greenpoint belonging to the Greenpoint Sunday School Association participated yesterday in the annua parade. There were 5,000 children and teachers in line and Christian Loos was the grand marshal. On the reviewing stand at Leonard street and Norman avenue were Borough Presiden, J. Edward Swan-strom, Ex-Mayor Charles A. Scheren and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Deputy Commissioner of Public Works William C. Redfield Anniversary exercises were held last night in the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Protect Mrs. Jack Gardner's Gardens BOSTON, May 22.- The Boston Board of Police, in response to Mrs. Jack Gardner's demand for better police protection, has told her that they will make any two of her employees whom she may designate special policemen. As such they will be empowered to make arrests and protect the gardens and shrubbery which Mrs. Gardner says are

now overrun and destroyed by gangs of

The Filipino's Eagerness to Learn English. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEE. We see er roneous statements in some papers integrate to he l'Illainos not wishing to have th guage faught to their children or learned by an of their people. In a letter from a missionary sen out by the Baptist Missionary Union of Boston council of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Hornellsville the question of a change in the name of the Church came up. The resolution as proposed read: "That it is desirable to change the name of the Church, but that it is inexpedient at the present time."

Bishop Walker put the question to a vote, and every one of the clergy and lay delegates, with the exception of one, the Rev. George R. Brush of this city, voted in favor of it. He said that he is unalterably opposed. lengthsh. I have one such fittle fellow with his now. He is picking up English very rapidly and is a great help to me in my study of Visayan Yes, American enterprise is here, American price-American tariff and American schoolteachers How essential, then, for the future of this coun and the dittle brown brother, that the Gospel Jesus Christ should be here also as a leaven to whole lump-

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.